### Businces Notices.

Carl H. Schultz's Carbonated Waters are grateful to the stomach. I

# New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN -The Madrid Government has been informed by the president of the Spanish Peace Commission that the United States includes in its demands the cession of the Sulu group of the Philippines; it is stated in Madrid that Señor Rios has been instructed to sign the informed by the president of the Spanish Peace Commission that the United States inclindes in its demands the cession of the Sulu group of the Philippines; it is stated in Madrid that Señor Rios has been instructed to sign the Peace treaty without protest, and to arrange a revision of treaties of commerce. — Aguinaldo has written again to General Otis reasserting his right to hold the Spanish civilians and ciericals among his prisoners. — Marines were landed from the cruiser Boston at Tientsin, China, as a guard for the American Legation in Peking. — A number of French Deputies demanded of the French Premier that the court-martial trial of Colonel Picquart be post-pored until after the decision of the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus case. — General Blanco formally resigned as Governor-General of Cuba, and was succeeded by General Castellanos. — Frank Knack, a New-Yorker, has been arrested in Berlin on the charge of leze-majesty. — The German Emperor and Empress returned to Berlin and Potsdam, and were publicly welcomed. were publicly welcomed.

DOMESTIC.—The battle-ship Wisconsin was launched at the yards of the Union Iron Works. San Francisco. — President Iglesias, of Costa Rica had conferences with President McKinley and Secretary Hay, in which he explained the attitude of Costa Rica toward the Nicaragua Canal — General Butler, of the Cuban Evacuation Commission, arrived in Washington and made a report to the President on the condition of affairs in the island. — The annual report of the Quartermaster-General of the Army was public — There were no more bodies from the ruins of the Baldwin Hotel and San Francisco, but it is feared that I remain undiscovered. === It is not several still remain undiscovered.

thought that any of the creditors of Grant C.
Gillett, the Kansas cattle-feeder, who failed for

The hospital S1,000,000, will lose anything. — The hospital S1,000,000, will lose anything. — The hospital ship Relief brought 250 sick soldiers from Porto Rico to Newport News. — The National bank at Wrentham, Mass. was robbed by two men, at Wrentham, mass. was robbed by two men, at Wrentham, mass. — An express train lose the yault. — An express train lose the yault. who blew open the vault. — An express train was wrecked on the Danbury branch of the New-Haven road.

CITY -Stocks were strong and active. A heavy snowstorm began at noon, and ten inches of snow had fallen by midnight, the storm kept the Lucania and other vessels, due to sail yesterday, in the Lower Bay over night. — The War Investigating Company at noon, and ten by midnight, the mission held its last session in this city, and the members started for Boston. — Colond Theodore Roosevelt was in the city for a short time, on his way to Boston. — The Lotos time, on his way to Boston. —— The Lotor Club entertained Rear-Admiral Schley at din-ner. —— Two firemen fell through three floors of a burning building at a downtown fire, and were probably fatally injured. — The Mayor trok action to cause the Board of Health to on the speedy abatement of the Barren

THE WEATHER -- Forecast for to-day: So followed by clearing much colder weather. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 36 degrees; lowest, 27; average, 32%

## NOT LOST.

Somebody supposing himself to be a wag re cently advertised the loss of the Rapid Transit Commission, and offered a liberal reward for its discovery. Thereupon the president of the Commission, Mr. Orr. promptly made its whereabouts and condition known, but magnantmously declined to put in a claim for the reward. The fact, of course, is, as he said, that the Commission has proceeded as far as for the present it can proceed in the performance of the task assigned to it, having adopted plans for an underground system of rapid transit and obtained the Supreme Court's approval of the form of contract. Then the scheme was brought to a standstill by the municipal administration's determination to hold that the debt limit had been exceeded, and consequently unusual course of stopping its expenditures.

undoubtedly learned some things during the certain features of our former naval proyear now closing-with respect to the Public gramme, and in that regard the hint is signifi-Library, for example, and perhaps also the public schools-is really in a mood to consult the wishes of the people, it will not long maintain its present attitude toward the only feasible scheme of rapid transit which ever has been or is ever likely to be devised for the relief of New-York's pressing necessities. The general appearance of things indicates that the debt-limit brake is about to be taken off the wheels of progress, The Mayor's recommendation of another East River bridge and various other signs of what is under contemplation in the official mind, together with forecasts concerning the new valuation of taxable property, justify the supposition that the work of Under these circumstances it is not wholly inconceivable that the administration may be demand to reflect whether it is worth while our coast; but to overcome enemies who may to hold up rapid transit much longer for the try to trouble us at a distance, and we must be and from considerations of political and pecuniary advantage to the organization.

A great deal has been done within the last four years to develop the surface railroads of this city, and the results of their extensions and changes of motive power combine to furnish the strongest kind of proof that swift underground transportation is an indispensable necessity. The people thought and by a great majority of their votes declared in 1894 that underground roads were essential to their comfort and prosperity, and we are convinced that if they had a chance to record another verdict now it would be still more impressively recorded to the same effect. The multiplication of surface road facilities has not met the constantly increasing requirements of the metropolis. The demand still far exceeds the supply. and there is no reason to believe that any possible development of surface and elevated lines can solve a problem which grows more urgent from day to day. There has been a great deal of audacious declamation on the subject, but not one particle of evidence has been adduced

to show that the people have changed their

vote of more than three to one that they desired to lend their credit to an amount far larger than is called for by the present plans to whoever would responsibly contract to give them underground roads. The Rapid Transit Commission has been endeavoring ever since to carry out their will. It has been tied up for long periods by legal complications, hampered by the intrigues of politicians and corporations and finally brought to a halt by a hostile administration. But its labors have nevertheless produced results, and those results are now in a condition to be utilized. Why shouldn't they be utilized in the near future? Is there any excuse which does not condemn the authorities who offer it and affront the people to whom it is offered? If the city's power to contract indebtedness was, or was honestly believed to be, exhausted, it is now conceded that there will be a large margin next

year, and a larger one in years to come. Ah, but Tammany is in power, and the Rapid Transit Commission is non-political and legally independent. Doubtless that has been the chief cause of Tammany's hostility during the last year, and if there is no stronger inducement to a change of attitude than has been recognized hitherto the hostility will doubtless continue. And so recurs the question whether or not Tammany has concluded that it is good policy to take public opinion into account. We shall know more about that in the near future,

THE POSTAL SERVICE GALGE. Statistics are proverbially dry reading, and from Government reports the average reader turns as from an intolerable bore. Yet proverbs are not always true, and the imprimatur of the Government Printing Office is not of necessity the hallmark of dulness. On the contrary, it is seldom that a report is made which does not contain something which all men ought, as a duty of intelligent citizenship, to know, and which the average man would find not only instructive but highly interesting. Mr. Kipling has shown us how much of romance resides in the commonplace day's work. We can scarcely expect Government

Secretaries and clerks thus to invest their routine documents with fascination. But are we all to be like Sidi Lakdar's pupil, who required the ripe fig that had fallen upon his worth while now and then to search for things of value and of interest.

Note, for example, the annual report of the Postmaster-General, of which we published vesterday an abstract. Doubtless there is much in it of purely technical interest which does not appeal to the general public. But glean from it an item of pure statistics, and observe the fascinating significance of the figures. It is made known that in the last fiscal year the gross revenues of the Department were \$89, 012,618 and the expenditures \$98,033,523, against \$33,315,479 and \$36,542,804, respectively, in 1880; and the number of postoffices has increased in the same time from 43,000 to 73,-000. There is in the simple magnitude of those figures much to impress the reason and the imagination. But in the comparison of eighteen years there is something more; there is an unrivalled suggestion of thought concerning the growth of the Fatherland. For, in round numbers, the increase of population in these eighteen years has been from 50,000,000 to 75, 000,000. That is 50 per cent gain. But the gain in number of postoffices is 70 per cent, and the gain in volume of business, financially reckoned, is about 180 per cent.

What does that mean? What does it mean for the business of the Postoffice to grow more rapidly than the population of the country? It means that more business is being transacted by the people, that there is a greater interchange of ideas among them, that newspapers and magazines and books are being more wide ly circulated. It means growth of National mind as well as of body, growth in greatness as well as in mere bigness. It means that the Nation is becoming not only more numerous, but more prosperous and more intelligent and more highly civilized. There is, indeed, probthis. The simple census-roll means numbers Statistics of commerce and banking mean wealth. Railroad mileage means enterprise Army and Navy achievements mean military prowess. But the Postoffice figures mean an all-round, symmetrical development that includes all these and far more. They are more than a Department report; they are a gauge of National civilization.

## THE NEW NAVAL PROGRAMME.

The chief interest in Secretary Long's annual report is centred in his recommendation concerning new construction. been evident that as a result of the war our to result in some modifications in the prevailing types of our ships. The Secretary in his recomthe Commission, baving taken the proper and | mendations gives the first authentic hint concerning the direction of Department opinion as retired temporarily from public view. It is, to the amount of increase, and the nature of nevertheless, in existence, is still animated by modification advisable. It is only a hint, for the spirit of zeal and fidelity, and is prepared | he does not outline and defend any complete to resume its activities at the earliest possible | programme or discuss exhaustively any structural questions, but nevertheless he does clear-If the Tammany administration, which has Iy indicate a tendency to depart widely from

We hear no more about that old "Navy-fordefence" bogie. Probably most naval officers long ago were ready to hear the last of 't, but public opinion, particularly away from the seaboard, was tenacious of the gunboat theory it had held since the time of Jefferson. But Manila and Santlago taught some lessons about the best naval defence being naval offence, and the Department wisely cuts its naval programme to take advantage of the new enlightenment of voters and Congressmen. Whatever use monitors and other coast-defence vessels may be, it is evidently felt that those planned are sufficient for prospective requirements, and municipal improvement will shortly be revived. that what we are most going to need is long naval arms to help us in the solution of our long-range questions. If we have use for ships induced by overwhelming evidence of a public at all, it will not be to meet enemies who seek out benefit of the Manhattan Rallway Company prepared to meet them at a distance. Naval war never can be localized, least of all now. when we have interests far scattered over the world, and the Navy Department is wise in planning to turn its constructive energies to seagoing battle-ships, powerful cruisers, and smaller vessels of great speed and great radius of action.

Secretary Long's plan for three battle-ships of 13,500 tons each is a new and commendable departure from what has almost come to be a fetich of American battle-ship planning. even at the cost of some departure from the lable wells. They terraced the mountain slopes dimensions of the Alabama type, hands were with two hundred or more parallel walls of raised in holy horror. We were told that stone, sweeping along unbroken for thirty or American harbors limited draught to the Ala- forty miles. They built stone forts and houses bama figures, and American drydocks limited and pulaces, of which the majestic rulus still length and beam to the same model; that the are visible. They were beyond doubt, a high-Alabama was the standard American type and by civilized people for these times It would be sacrilege to tamper with its per- Nor is this cause for wonderment. fections. The faster ships desired could not be there to-day conditions of sail and climate adsecured without adding 1,000 tons to the Ala- mirably suited to the prosperity of European

were forbidden by the conditions confronting the most satisfactory results are being atthe American Navy. Now, within six months tained. The soil is almost inconceivably fer- them to Washington and openly flaunts them the Secretary of the Navy calls for the building tile, the place is a paradise for stock-raising, of three new battle-ships of 13,500 tons each, and European workmen find the climate not larger than the Alabama! What has become bring out their best efforts. And the place is of the restricting influence of American barbors only eighteen degrees from the equator. It and drydocks?

It is to be admitted, however, that the restricting influence of the lack of American dry- auspices, can make its home in the tropics. docks is in evidence. Otherwise it is not Eaely that the Secretary would advise sheathing and coppering these great ships. Foreign navies have used sheathing, but not for battle-ships and large cruisers, for a loss of speed is involved. Of course, if we are not to have sufficient docking facilities at home and in our distant naval stations, then we must prepare for this sacrifice of speed, but it is a serious question if dockbuilding should not go along to waste the speed we expend so much constructive ability to obtain as one of the most valuable elements of our strength in battle.

#### 1 WAR AERODROME

That an entire change of opinion among the scientific men of the country in regard to the practicability of the aeroplane unaided by the gas envelope has taken place in recent years s indicated by the action of the Ordnance Board in appropriating a large sum of money for the construction of a war carrying acre drome under the direction of Professor Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution. Ten-yes five-years ago "Darius Green and his flying machine" continued to be an object of ridicule among all classes. But the success of Professor Langley's steam-driven wings, a description of which will be found in another column, was the great step in the advancement of zero nautical science of similar importance to Watt's first improvement of the steam-engine a little over a century ago, and changed scotfing into wonder and admiration.

The Langley machines, double the weight of the largest flying bird, were made to fly repeatedly several thousand feet horizontally by the help only of self-contained power. It would seem now that the future development of the flying machine rests with the mechanical encheek to be placed in his mouth? Surely it is gineers, who will be called upon to design and construct the light but strong engines required in aerial navigation. The rapid advances made by engine-builders in the manufacture of light motors for automobile carriages give great encouragement to aeronautical engineers, who believe that large engines can be built weighing eight or ten pounds to the horse-power, including fuel and accessories ready for flight.

The problem is one that appeals to the ingenuity and technical skill of all American mechanics. It would, indeed, be a great tribute to "Yankee genius" if the first successful war nerodreme should be launched under the combined auspices of the Smithsonian Institution and the United States Army, and would not only greatly increase our prestige as an inventive Nation, but would add immeasurably to the efficlency of the military arm of the Government.

### OF SAEERIAG

It is so easy, so very easy, to sneer, "As easy as lying"; and, indeed, with good reason, for sneering and lying are usually much closer akin than consins-german. In nine cases in every ten it is the intrinsic falseness of it, latent or patent, that gives the sneer its point. The of the objects of his cynicism, is essentially false. As Beecher said, he is "one who never "to see a had one," And that is a false view by virtue of the "suppressio veri"; to which the sneer usually adds the "suggestio falsi."

But it is easy. One can sneer at anything. whether he knows anything about it or not. Other forms of argument require at least some information, if not a logical train of thought and its expression; but the most vacuous-min-led imbecile that ever drooled needs but suffi-clent malice to sneer most convincingly. Nor did, they would learn much that would help from everyday ways of pronunciation he lets the ed imbecile that ever drooled needs but suffiably no gauge of progress more significant than is the scope of action circumscribed. No obtained them. But they will not do that, and many vowel "I" have undue prominence, and the result ject can be too high, too holy, for a sneer. Ima handspring on his mother's grave if by so doing he could raise a laugh.

And then it is so unanswerable, even if not convincing. "There is," said Charles Reade, "nothing so inscrutable as a fool," There is nothing so unanswerable as a sneer. You may disprove its implied statement; it merely reacts upon your evidence, and makes it the object of the sneer. You may protest, appeal, denounce, threaten; the mocker ignores or is as intangible as slander, and as irrefragible as ingratitude.

Yet we believe that Agamemnon achieved more than Thersites.

## CIVILIZATION IN THE TROPICS

Among the arguments urged against the acquisition of more territory by this Nation is this, that the new lands lie in the Torrid Zone, and "you cannot plant white colonies in the tropics." The argument would not be entirely conclusive if it were true. But it is not true; with all due respect to Mr. Benjamin Kidd and others, who have put it forward in entirely good faith. Our new possessions lie within the Torrid Zone; but it is not impossible to plant white colonies in the tropics and to have them permanently prosper. We do not say the Sunderbunds of Hindostan are the most inviting ground on earth for Anglo-Saxon colonization. Neither, we opine, are the Siberian Tundras, But the map of the world to-day shows more than one tropical land settled by white men and enjoying civilization.

History shows the same, so far, at least, as civilization is concerned. The examples of India and Egypt and Central and South America may be cited. Nor are they the only ones. Researches in Africa are continually bringing to light new and convincing proof of the preexistence in the tropical parts of that continent of a civilization easily vying with that of temperate climes. The explorations of Mr. Bent and others in Mashonaland show what manner of folk used to dwell in that region. Every traveller adds to their testimony Inyanga, for example, is one of the world's

greatest monuments of industrial skill applied to agriculture. For uncounted miles the mountain slopes are terraced by the hand of man. and the whole country is covered with a system of artificial irrigation works never surpassed in elaborate completeness and efficiency. Who did the work is matter for mere spec-

bama's displacement, and that was utterly un- colonists and to the co-establishment of a highthinkable. European navies could have such ly civilized community. Mr. Rhodes has foundminds since 1894. They then asserted by a big vessels and corresponding speed, but they ed there a great experimental farm, upon which

will not be surprising if other places are found where civilization, under American or European

### THE CHURCH AND WORKINGMEN. The Methodist ministers of Chicago listened

to an address the other day by Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, the well-known social settlement of that city. In their invitation to her they requested her to say plainly what, in her opinion, are some of the defects in the working machinery of the churches, and she did so. There are two with shipbuilding, so that we may not have things, she declared, which contribute to the lack of success of the Protestant churches among the masses. The first is that they have not had the wisdom to adapt their methods to the special needs of the city, \*With some notable exceptions, they retain the system that has been successful in suburban and rural communities. In the country town the church is a sort of social centre. Its stated services and social gatherings, therefore, appeal powerfully to many people who do not care greatly for religion in the abstract. But in the cities a different state of affairs exists. The church must compete with theatres, music halls, benefit societies, fraternities and social organizations of every kind. And it simply cannot do so if it restricts itself to the usual Sunday services and the weekly prayer meeting. To gain the masses of people who are profoundly indifferent to its spiritual message it must make some provision for their social cravings, not only by giving more tone and color to the regular services, but by giving to them such social recreation as they find in the theatre and dance Sall. It is a mistake, Miss Addams says, to de-

nounce the theatres as wholly bad. She has found the cheap people's theatres of the Nineteenth Ward, where Hull House is situated. unmoral rather than immoral. They rely for their effects on such melodramatic incidents as the blowing up of a steamboat or a raid of painted Indians. It is all very brid and impossible, but it is not nearly so deleterious as a fashionable play which has for its motive some unclean story of domestic life. "I would not," she declares, "make the church a theatre, "but you have got to teach morals and ethics "along more attractive lines. I believe if Christ "came to the earth to work again and He found "a church steeple or the written sermon or "the music and singing needed changing He "would not hesitate to change it, if by so do-"ing he could reach men. The saloons are "doubtless an evil, and I'm not a friend of "them; yet they do supply a great deal of un-"impeded, unstilted good-fellowship. The young men and women who work in our churches so often make their friendship unnatural and "give it a professional air. The people detect "this readily and resent it."

The second reason, in her opinion, why the Church often fails to reach the people is that it does not sufficiently try to understand the point of view of the workingman, who feels himself to be the under dog in the battle of The pressing problem with millions of workingmen is not how they shall save their souls, so that they may play on harps in cynic sneers, and the cynic's view of life, and heaven, but how to make their present condition a little less smarting-how to get a little more physical and mental comfort out of life. sees a good quality in a man, and never fails | It would be a revelation to many optimistic preachers if they could attend a few meetings of labor unions, or some gatherings of Anarchists and Socialists, and hear just what these men have to say. It will not do to dismiss the grievances of such men as absurd. They are human beings, and from the point of view of the Church they have souls to be saved. It may be that they ought to go to the stated potent for overt treason, one can at least sneer | italism." Under these circumstances it beat patriotism. Unable to controvert its evi- hooves the Church to go to them, and in a padences, one may sneer at religion. It was tient and sympathetic spirit show them how once said of a certain joker that he would turn truly the religion of the Carpenter's Son desires to improve their condition.

It is interesting to know that the Methodist ministers received these somewhat radical suggestions in good part. A few criticised Miss Addams's position, and made a plea for the preaching of "the old-fashioned Gospel in the old-fashioned way." But the Rev. Dr. Cady appeared to carry the majority with him when

I believe all Miss Addams said of us savy was akely to be increased, and that the teachings of the recent campaigns were likely your endeavors. Neither the hand of steel nor the masses. Only last week I stood watching a the result in some medicactions of the recent campaigns were likely the class of the recent campaigns were likely to result in some medicactions. the masses. Only last week I stood watching a crowd of men building a sewer near my church. I wanted to reach them and say something to them, but I couldn't. It seemed as if a great wall was built between myself and the men in the ditch. We as a Church are not reaching the people. There is more brotherhood in the saloon and the theatre and the mutual benefit society, and I mean to try to have a brotherhood spirit in my church.

> Let the Navy Personnel bill be made a law as soon as possible after Congress meets.

> We hear of a nonogenarian in Boston who refuses to get stirred up by Gamaliel Bradford and Charles Eliot Norton When his neighbors begin to predict the fall of the Republic through the annexation of the Philippines he says: "In my ninety years I've seen this country ut-"terly destroyed so many times that I think I "will not worry much about this next disaster."

> And yet once more, Oh, sentimental Laurence! "They order this matter better in France!" matter in question is the slipperiness of asphalt payements; which, by the way, is not on the whole so bad as that of stone. Bad enough, though, and crying for abatement. The city government of New-York is just now engaged in ponderous consideration of a proposal, put forward by the temeratious Guggenheimer, to strew coarse sand upon the pavements when they become too, smooth for safety; and a tremor of mingled fear and rapture titiliates the backbone of Manhattan at the thought of an experiment so fearsomely unique and epochmarking. And yet for many a year Jacques Prudhomme has been sanding the streets of Paris every morning, just as regularly and in just as matter-of-fact a way as he takes his omelette and coffee. Truly, "out of the East comes light"; even the light of the Ville Lu-

One of the mysteries of the future will be 'Was there a Keely secret"

This would be an appropriate time for Mr Franklin Mathews to remind Chief Devery When last summer The Tribune urged that the ulation. But they made every foot of soil that the latter denied the charge that the East new battle-ships should be made more speedy, available for cultivation. They dug innumer. Side was wide open a few weeks ago, and ask him to explain what leads him so ostentatiously to attempt to close it now.

> As a condition precedent to her admission to but continues it under the rose with the secret sanction of her apostolic order, and in electing a known and open polygamist to the next Congress brings up the whole subject for renewed consideration, and very possibly for further and more effective legislation. It is in no way surprising that there are many members of the coming House who object to sitting in the same

his flock of wives at home, in Utah, or brings in the face of society. His election is an affront to the moral sentiments of the country and all or 2,000 tons larger than the Alabama, and only salubrious and comfortable, but actually Christian countries, and if he is unseated in three cruisers of 12,000 tons each, or 500 tons stimulating and inspiring, and calculated to pursuance of the prevailing disposition among the Republican leaders of the House, only Mormon tears need be shed for him. He could, no doubt, get the sympathy of the Grand Turk on application, but there will be none for him at home outside of his sect, and perhaps but scant measure there, most of its members having found by experience that one wife is always enough, and sometimes one too many.

#### PERSONAL.

Henry Jefferson McCarthy, of Philadelphia, who nus just been appointed a Judge of the Court of 'ommon Pleas, was born in that city fifty-three tion," says "The Ledger," a mind well trained in the lore of his profession, with the ripe, varied ex-perience gained in important legal investigations that makes for the highest usefulness upon the

"The 'young' author," says "The St Gazette," "who has just made his debut with Struensée' at the Comédie Française, is slightly over eighty years of age. M. Paul Meurice comrade of Auguste Vacquerie at the Lycée de Rauen in 1930, and began soon after that date the famous friendship with Victor Hugo which has lasted long after the great master's death; for it is o M. Meurice that the papers and manuscripts ett by the great poet-novel-st were intrusted for orbitation. So much did the mighty personality of Hugo overshadow his friend that M. Meurise's after and very charming efforts. Fanfan la uitpe. Les Beaux Messieurs de Bois-Doré and thers were entirely disrigarded by a public which usisted on regarding him as M. Hugo's friend and othing else. At last he seems to have asserted nothing else. At last he seems to have a his own vigorous individuality, and if 'Str be any guide there is every sign that the imi-author of eighty is only in the heyday literary youth." William A. Procter, of Cincinnati, has given the

fine private library collected by Robert Clarke to iversity of Cancinnati. "The Tribune" thus is within the bounds of reason to write that I exceeds \$50,000; of its actual value no figures could give rightful expression; it is as near perfection as perfection can be attained, it is priceless because of the carity of very many of the volumes and of all perfection can be attained, it is priceless because of the rarity of very many of the volumes and of all the manuscrints it is admirable in its selection, for no author of doubtful reputation found place on the shelves of Robert Clarke, while of the zift it-self it can and must be said that it was timely, kindly, thoughtful, appropriate and splendidly gen-James Stuart M. P. has been elected rector of

Andrew's University in room of the Marqueso of Bute, who has held the office for two consecutive

The London County Council has voted to crect a emmemorative tablet to Andrew Marvell, on the boundary wall of Waterloo Park, next to Highgate The inscription runs: "Four feet below this it is the stone step formerly the entrance to the cottage in which lived Andrew Marvell, sometime M. P. for Huil, and Latin Under Secretary, patriot poet, wit and satirist. Born 1620, died 1678. He was burded in St. Giles-in-the-Fields. This memoria brass was placed here by the London County Coun-cil, November, 1898.

### THE TALK OF THE DAT.

A. H. Nelson, of Detroit, contributes to "The Baptist Missionary Magazine" an article in which he estimates that the cost per capita of the con verts of the Northern Baptists is \$42.27, while the converts of the Southern Baptists cost \$146 32 each The Congregationelist converts cost \$176 each, while those of the Methodist Episcopal Church but \$21.64 each. On the other hand, the co verts of the Methodist Church (South) cost \$886 The Northern Presbyterians involve an expe-\$297 a convert, while the Southern Presbyterians

Unmasked by Science.—The "lady" professor suddenly reached forward and deftly picked a tone, light hair from her husband's coat.

"Wretch," she cried, "whose is this."

"One of your own," he answered stoutly, "We will see," she haughtily observed, and speedily vanished through a door labeled "labortatory." For an hour or more the sound of clinking tubes and glasses was faintly heard through the heavy marrition.

"The Cleveland Plain Dealer" says that a certain local rector occasionally drops into a form of dialect that strikes his congregation as being a s oftentimes startling.

Possibly the most amusing example of this peculiarity came in the form of an announcement gravely read from the pulpit one Sunday in the "On the afternoon and evening of Friday next,"

the rector read. "on the grounds of Mr. and Mrs. Blanque, the lydies of the congregation will hold a lawn fight. At this abrupt announcement of feminine bel-

ligerency the women smiled faintly, and several strangers looked astonished, but services swept

An Unsatisfactory Work.—Sculptor—Why do you bleet to this bust of your husband, madam? Widow—It doesn't seem natural.
Sculptor—You have admitted that it looks like

widow—Yes, the features are all right; but there's to use talking, that statue will never remind me of my dear dead and gone husband in the world, it's too quiet. My husband had St. Vitus's dance,—(New-York Weekly.

"The charm of intercourse," says an obs Washington, "continues at the White House. There have been Presidents who gradually retired within themselves or who encouraged isolation after twenty months' trial of the worries and vexations of the mansion. Nothing of that kind is noted in the present occupant. A Democrat of the strict est set, an officer in one of the volunteer regiments, who had never met Mr. McKinley until recently came from the White House one day last week and said. 'I have looked upon that man, from my point of view, as the embodiment of all that is abhorrent in American politics. But I am bound to say from my personal experience that the Democrat who doesn't want to become the personal admirer and friend of Mr. McKinley had better stay away from the White House,

"Do you know any one in these parts?" queried a lawyer of one Mrs. Smultz, who was a witness in a trial at Pratt. Mrs. Shultz dropped her eyes, plucked nervously at her shawl for a moment, and then blushing, responded: "Sheriff Keyes over there used to be my beau before either of us were married." Whereupon the Court hammered vigorously to bring the audience to order.—(Kansas City Journal)

Professor Lombroso complains in the "Vita In ternazionale" that Italy is following the example of Russia and driving away into foreign countries most of her shining lights in literature and art. In Cayour's day Italian universities attracted foreign scholars like Schiff and Moleschott. To-day we see Italians like Pareto, Pantaconi, Maffi, Amaidi, Galanti, exiled to Switzerland and Austria in search of

Professor Schwab, of Yale, says that the learned professions absorb 62 per cent of the college graduates nowadays, whereas they formerly absorbed 32 per cent. On the other hand, business pursuits now take 51 per cent, against 6 per cent in the old days.

Rock Island, in the Straits of Mackinac, was reently sold by the register and receiver of the Marquette (Mich.) Land Office for 5 cents. It was put up at auction in a bunch with Goose, Eagle and Haven islands, and was sold to the highest bidder. who happened to be William St. James. nace. St James bid \$1.25 per acre for the islands, and as Rock Island contains just one twenty-fifth of an acre its purchase price was 5 cents. Island another tiny bit of land which was put up at the same sale, brought the same price

"It was a pitch hattle," he said.
"Pitched, you mean," she corrected.
"I don't mean anything of the kind," he replied.
"I mean 'pitch.' It was a fight between tars,"
-(Chicago Post.

"The Toronto Mail and Empire" is in an unhappy frame of found "If it be true," it says, Statehood, Utah promised to give up polygamy. Government is selling to the United States Canprice of a few schooners, it will follow that we are faring in these negotiations just about as well as Spain is in the bargaining at Paris. Such a settlement ought to be followed by a day of national

have pretty high times?

His Father Why, my son?

Tommy-The book says they set their watches the hilltops.-(Jewellers' Weekly.

TWO PRESIDENTS CONFER.

SENOR IGLESIAS HAS A LONG TALK WITH MR M'KINLEY

HE ALSO VISITS SECRETARY HAY-COSTA RICAM ATTITUDE IN REGARD TO THE NICARA

GUAN CANAL PRESENTED.

Washington, Nov. 26.-President McKinley had an extended conference with President Iglerias, of Costa Rica, to-day, President Iglesias was accompanied to the White House by Minister Calvo, of Costa Rica, and several of his staff. As soon as a conference between General Miles and President McKinley ended President Iglesias and Minister Calvo were admitted. They were the only ones present at the conference, which lasted two hours, a much longer time than President McKinley usually devotes to a single visitor, and was evidently more of a business visit than a social meeting Immediately following the conference at the White House, President Iglesias and Minister Calvo went to the State Department, where he made a call of an bour on Secretary Hay, to return the visit the Secretary of tate made to him at his hotel the day after his arrival here.

President Iglesias improved the opportunity

to make a full presentation of the attitude of the Government of Costa Rica in regard to the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal. He made use of several maps and official documents which he brought with him from his hotel for the purpose of demonstrating the natural inter est his country had in the successful completion of that project. The San Juan River, which is to form a large part of the Nicaraguan Canal system, lies, in its lower portion, between Nica ragua and Costa Rica, and the Costa Rican Government asserts that it has an equal right with Nicaragua in any disposition which may be made of this stream. This right was recognized formally by the United States Government in drafting the Frelinghuysen treaty in President Arthur's Administration by a pro vision for the issue of a certain amount of bonds to Costa Rica, and in subsequent bills considered by Congress. The Nicaraguan Government, however, does not admit the validity of this claim, and probably was impelled to take steps to guard its rights through the grant of the Cragin-Eyre concession, which ignored Costa Rica entirely

Secretary Hay had been giving the subject earnest attention before he knew that President Iglesias was coming to Washington. He has it in his power to bring about recognition of the consolidation of the three Central American States-Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador-into the United States of Central America and his action in this matter would have some influence on the value of the Cragin-Eyre concession, and, as a secondary result, on the Costa Rican claim to consideration. Should be decline to recognize the consolidation and insist on holding the State of Nicaragua fully responsible for the acts of the independent nation of Nicaragua, the way would be left open to insist on the binding force of the concession to the pres-ent Maritime Canal Company and, consequently, by implication, to reflect on the value of the

### VIEWS OF PRESIDENT IGLESIAS.

President Iglesias to-day, in an informal way, talked for publication on the impressions he had formed of this country and of some of the purposes of his visit. He said:

purposes of his visit. He said:

Naturally I am very deeply gratified at the reception given me by your Government and your Freeddent, and I look upon it not so much as a tribute to myself as an evidence of that goodwill which the great Republic of the North has for all the republics of South and Central America. We have long appreciated the cordinitity and sympathy which this Government has shown loward us, and it has led us to look to this strong and stable Government as a guide, an inspiration, and, most of all, as a true and stalwart friend. Your President has given many evidences of this sincer bond of friendship to the Presidents of the other republics. But I am giad to see from my own personal observations how strong this bond is between the Governments and people of all the Americas—Nor h, South and Central. Of your country I can only say that it surpasses all that we hear of it. I have had some opportunity to see the extent and beauty of your public buildings, abrarles and art galleries, as well as your great commercial houses, and they have all impressed me as characteristic of that influence which the United States is exerting in the affairs of the world. I am anxious to visit the schools, the hospitals and the charitable institutions, to see how in those lines as in all others this country is giving a spiendid example to the rest of the world. But I have already seen enough to assure me that the great Northern Republic is advancing in all the branches of industry, science, art and education which go to make up civilization.

President Iglesias was asked as to the in-

President Iglesias was asked as to terests of Costa Rica in the interoceanic canal and he replied as follows:

and he replied as follows:

Of course, our country feels a great interest in any waterway which crosses Central America and brings together the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. We are so placed geographically that we are practically the centre of the world and of the world commerce, for Costa Rica is midway between Europe on the east and Asla on the west, and midway between North America and South America It would be difficult to find a country so favorably located by nature as a centre for the world's commerce. Besides this geographical advantage, we have the advantages of soil and climate. We are without extremes of heat and cold, the variations of temperature being very slight. The country is naturally rich, with a quiet and prosperous people, and is awaiting the capital and labor to develop it, although it needs immigration and strong hands more than anything eise. With these conditions prevailing, the building of the canal seems to us to be natural and inevitable, and we share the feeling of all progressive people in favor of this enterprise. Costa Rica has a special interest also in the fact that she borders on the San Juan River and has certain rights as well as general interests in the building of the canal.

President Iglesias added, however, that while

President Iglesias added, however, that while this represented his general views, his visit to the United States was not for the jurpose of

the United States was not for the jurpose of presenting any proposition relative to the canal, but was purely for health and recreation. If the subject came up he was prepared to give such information as he possessed, but there was no prearranged plan.

When asked as to whether or not Costa Rica would join other Central American countries in forming the United States of Central America, as has recently been done by Nicaragua, Salvador and Honduras, he said that question had not yet been determined or seriously considered. Costa Rica is awaiting the result of the recent union regarding it as somewhat experimental. union, regarding it as somewhat experimental.

SARATOGA SUPERVISORS DEADLOCKED.

TEN REPUBLICANS AND TEN DEMOCRATS, AND NEITHER SIDE WILL VIELD.

Saratoga, N. Y. Nov. 26 (Special) - Saratoga ounty is greatly interested in the failure of the Board of Supervisors to elect a chairman and a ecretary. The Board, which consists of ten Republicans and ten Democres, assembled on November 11, and has been deadlocked for twelve weekdays. During this time 31 ballots have been taken, and each has resulted in no choice. There is an intimation that the deadlock may be broken on Monday afternoon, to which time the Board stands adjourned.

REFEREE DECIDES AGAINST SOUSA.

Philadelphia, Nov. 26.-Charles E. Morgan, jr. the referee appointed by the Court of Common Pleas in the litigation between John Philip Sousa and the estate of David Blakely, has filed his re port, in which he asserts that the right of Mrs. Blakely to share in the royalties of music co-Blakely to share in the royalites of music com-posed by Sousa up to the time of Blakely's death was a perpetual one under contract between them; that Sousa violated his contract by appropriating the band and a portion of its library, and that he is accountable to Mrs. Blakely for all money re-ceived from the time of this violation until the completion of contracts made by Blakely before his death. It is understood Sousa's counsel will carry the case to the Supreme Court.

## DEATH OF MRS. HUGH JENNINGS.

Baltimore, Nov. 28.-Mrs. Elizabeth Camille Jenings, wife of Hugh Jennings, the well-known 'Oriole' ball-player, died to-day at her home, in his city. Her body will be taken to Avoca, Penn. where her parents live. She leaves a baby, a girl nearly four months old. Mrs. Jennings was twenty-six years old, and was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Dixon, of Avoca Penn. She was married to Mr. Jennings in October of last year.

GREAT NEWSPAPERS AND FAKE FIGHTS. From The New-Brunswick (N. J.) Home News

Most of the New-York morning papers featured the Corbett-Sharkey fight to-day, some of them devoting pages to it, but The Tribune, true to its respectable instincts, dismissed the disgusting affair with less than 'two sticks,' or about four inches in all. It is a great pity that great newspapers have to pander to the base instincts of their readers. Spanish built fights are decent in comparison with the fake fight which took place last night.